



OMARI STEPHENS—THE TECH

East Campus residents enjoy a dip in the hand-crafted, human-propelled, mobile hot tub constructed for this year's Bad Ideas Competition, held this past weekend at EC.

Top Salaries at MIT for 2003–2004

Name	Title	Compensation	Percent Increase
Charles M. Vest	President	\$661,882*	3.5
Allan S. Bufford '59	Treasurer	\$567,539	-11.5
Robert A. Brown	Provost	\$506,128	19.1**
John R. Curry	Executive Vice President	\$451,843	3.7
Donald R. Lessard	Deputy Dean, Professor of Management	\$447,594	22.8
Thomas L. Magnanti	Dean of Engineering	\$433,301	9.6
Richard Schmalensee '65	Dean of Sloan School	\$428,295	4.2
David L. Briggs	Director of Lincoln Laboratory	\$414,050	9.6
Steven D. Eppinger	Deputy Dean, Sloan School	\$359,714	N/A
Phillip L. Clay PhD '75	Chancellor	\$268,375	3.2
Katherine A. Willmore	Vice President, Secretary of the Corporation	\$237,798	3.9
Dana G. Mead PhD '67	Chairman of the Corporation	\$194,707	N/A

Salaries include compensation and benefits for the fiscal year of 2004, the most recent available. The percent increase is from the previous fiscal year. The salaries include MIT's executive officers and top five highest-paid employees. Eppinger and Mead were not listed in FY 2003, although Mead's predecessor as corporation chairman, Alexander V. D'Arbeloff, received the comparable amount of \$194,565.

*Does not include \$8,060 from an expense account, which compares to \$8,094 in fiscal year 2003..

**Brown received \$44,100 from a Children's Scholarship Benefit that he did not receive in fiscal year 2003.

SOURCE—MIT IRS 990 FORM

As Funding Drops, Young Researchers Suffer Most

By Sara Shipley Hiles
THE BOSTON GLOBE

The physics department at MIT accepted only 25 graduate students this year, down from 50 in years past. Several job candidates turned down the prestigious school for work in other countries where science funding is considered more stable. And two MIT contracts with NASA — that PhD candidates rely on to pay for their work — were trimmed by 91 percent.

After years of steady support for science funding and a spurt in health sciences research over the last decade that drew many young people into research labs, federal funds are now flat or declining in many areas.

Researchers in nearly every field are finding it harder to win competitive grants from the National Institutes of Health, the National Science Foundation, and other research agencies. But those hurt most by the ultra-competitive climate, say academics at MIT and elsewhere, are young researchers who are just starting their studies or their careers.



MARY-IRENE LANG—THE TECH

Mary P. Harding '07 shakes hands with competitors from St. Michael's after the women's ice hockey game on Saturday, January 22. The final score was 5-3, in favor of the Purple Knights. See story, 19.

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Student is Arrested On Assault Charges

By Marie Y. Thibault
ASSOCIATE NEWS EDITOR

MIT graduate student Dong Zhang was arrested last month and charged with assault and battery of his ex-girlfriend, who is also a student at MIT. He faces three counts: assault and battery with a dangerous weapon, assault and battery, and threat to commit a crime. Assault and battery with a dangerous weapon is a felony charge in Massachusetts, and if found guilty, Zhang could face a maximum of 10 years in state prison.

The incident is one of three on-campus aggravated assaults that occurred in 2005. Zhang declined to comment last week.

According to the Cambridge Police incident report, the victim had been in a relationship with Zhang for five years but had broken up with him over the phone in July. Accord-

ing to the report, the victim said that in early December, Zhang tried to renew the relationship, but she made it clear that she was not interested.

On Dec. 18, Zhang "acting nervous," came to the victim's office to pick up a personal belonging, the victim later told MIT Police, according to the report. He asked her who she was dating, but she told him that it was none of his business, the report said. The incident report states that Zhang then kicked the victim in the chest with his shod foot, and she fell off the chair to the floor. Zhang also threatened to kill the victim, according to the report.

After calming Zhang, the victim told him that she needed to go to MIT Medical because her chest hurt, the report states. He insisted on accompanying her, and she told

iCampus Selects Final Recipients of Funding

By Benjamin P. Gleitzman
ASSOCIATE NEWS EDITOR

In its last year of funding, projects funded by iCampus, a \$25 million partnership between MIT and Microsoft Research, are going international.

If OpenAfrica, a project by Mohamed A. Haji '06 is successful, more students in Africa may have the chance to take the SAT's and apply to colleges around the world. iCampus has championed the funding of sustainable student and faculty-led projects to revolutionize the practice of higher education using the tools of information technology.

Grants from iCampus were available to MIT students for one year of funding, and to faculty for two.

OpenWetWare, created by Jason R. Kelly G, is a Web site that can be edited by the public, also known as a wiki, designed to promote the sharing of information, know-how, and wisdom among researchers and groups working in biology and biological engineering. OpenWetWare allows labs, groups, and individuals to organize information and collaborate easily with others, according to the iCampus Web site. The project was inspired by the online editable encyclopedia Wikipedia and OpenCourseWare, an MIT initiative that posts course material for hundreds of MIT classes on the internet for public use.

Two Tulane Students Remain At MIT

By Angeline Wang
ASSOCIATE NEWS EDITOR

Two of the 10 students hosted by the Institute last term after their universities were temporarily shut down by Hurricane Katrina are staying on for at least another semester, with at least one hoping to permanently transfer to MIT.

The two students, Luke H. Harris '09 and Shir Elany '08, both hail from Tulane University, which reopened its doors this month while cutting back its academic programs, including engineering. The other eight students have returned to their home institutions, said Julie B. Norman, associate dean of academic resources.

Harris said his academic performance in the spring semester will help to determine whether MIT decides to admit him as a permanent student. If he earns A's and B's he will be admitted as a transfer student, he said.

Transfer admission is typically far more competitive than freshman

U.S. Report Finds Major Flaws In Reconstruction Plan for Iraq

By James Glanz
THE NEW YORK TIMES

The first official history of the \$25 billion American reconstruction effort in Iraq depicts a program hobbled from the outset by gross understaffing, a lack of technical expertise, bureaucratic infighting, secrecy and constantly increasing security costs, according to a preliminary draft copy dated December 2005.

The document, which begins with the secret prewar planning for reconstruction and touches on nearly every phase of the program through 2005, was assembled by the office of the Special Inspector General for Iraq Reconstruction and was debated last month in a closed forum by roughly two dozen experts from outside the office.

A person at the forum provided a copy to *The New York Times*.

The office of the inspector general, whose agents and auditors have been examining and reporting on various aspects of the rebuilding since early 2004, declined to comment on the report other than to say it was highly preliminary.

“It’s incomplete,” a spokesman, Jim Mitchell, said. “It could change significantly before it is finally published.”

In the document, the paralyzing effect of staffing shortfalls and contracting battles between the State Department and the Pentagon, creating delays of months at a stretch, are described for the first time from inside the program. The document also recounts concerns about writing contracts for an entity with the “ambiguous legal status” of the Coalition Provisional Authority.

Seemingly odd decisions on dividing the responsibility for various sectors of the reconstruction crop up repeatedly in the document. At one point, a planning team decided to put all reconstruction activities in Iraq under the Army Corps of Engineers, except anything to do with water, which would go to the Navy. At the time, a retired admiral, David Nash, was in charge of the rebuilding.

“It almost looks like a spoils system between various agencies,” said Steve Ellis, an authority on the Army corps at Taxpayers for

Common Sense, an organization in Washington, who read a copy of the document. “You had various fiefdoms established in the contracting process.”

One authority on reconstruction who attended the session last month, John J. Hamre, said the report was an unblinking and unbiased look at the program.

“It’s gutsy and it’s honest,” said Hamre, president of the Center for Strategic and International Studies, based in Washington. He was not the source of the leaked document. Even in the early stages of writing the draft, Hamre said, one central message on the reconstruction program was already fairly clear, that “it didn’t go particularly well.”

“The impression you get is of an organization that had too little structure on the ground over there, that it had conflicting guidance from the United States,” Hamre said. “It had a very difficult environment and pressures by that environment to quickly move things.”

A situation like that, he said, “creates shortcuts that probably turn into short circuits.”

Acting Israel Leader Olmert Backs Establishment of Palestinian State

By Greg Myre
THE NEW YORK TIMES

JERUSALEM

In his first major policy address since becoming Israel’s acting prime minister, Ehud Olmert said Tuesday that he backed the creation of a Palestinian state, and that Israel would have to relinquish parts of the West Bank to maintain its Jewish majority.

“We support the establishment of a modern, democratic Palestinian state,” Olmert said at the annual Herzliya Conference near Tel Aviv, which has become a forum for important speeches by Israeli leaders. “The existence of two nations, one Jewish and one Palestinian, is the full solution to the national aspirations and problems of each of the peoples.”

He said he was following the path set down by Prime Minister Ariel Sharon, who suffered a severe stroke on Jan. 4 and remains in a coma.

In his remarks, Olmert said the biggest challenge facing Israel was defining the country’s permanent borders in ways that assured a continued Jewish majority. While maintaining that the West Bank is part of “our historic homeland,” he said de-

mographic realities required handing back parts of the territories, which Israel captured during the 1967 Arab-Israeli war.

“The choice between allowing Jews to live in all parts of the land of Israel and living in a state with a Jewish majority mandates giving up parts of the land of Israel,” he said. “We will not be able to continue ruling over the territories in which the majority of the Palestinian population lives.”

Olmert did not offer new proposals, but said this was an opportune moment to revive peacemaking efforts, with the Palestinians holding parliamentary elections on Wednesday and with Israel holding its legislative elections on March 28.

“The elections tomorrow in the Palestinian Authority are a historic opportunity for the Palestinians to take a giant step toward realizing their goal to achieve national independence,” he said. But he added, “The key to moving the political process forward is for the Palestinians to abandon the path of terror.”

The elections could complicate peace efforts, however. The radical

Islamic faction Hamas, which has waged a suicide bombing campaign against Israel, is poised to make a strong showing, and Israel and Hamas have always refused to deal with each other.

Like Sharon, Olmert said he would be guided by the road map, the international peace plan that was introduced in the summer of 2003 but immediately stalled.

Neither side has met its requirements in the first stage of the plan, which has three stages and ultimately calls for a comprehensive peace agreement and a Palestinian state. Still, Olmert cited the rarely mentioned second stage, which would allow for a Palestinian state with temporary borders.

The Palestinians could have a state “even before all the complicated issues connected to a final agreement are resolved,” he noted.

The Palestinians have generally opposed interim measures, and prefer to focus on final-status issues. The Palestinian leadership seeks a state in all of the Gaza Strip and the West Bank, with a capital in East Jerusalem.

Google Excludes E-mail and Weblogs In Chinese Version of Search Engine

By David Barboza
THE NEW YORK TIMES

SHANGHAI, CHINA

Google is bringing a special version of its powerful search engine to China, leaving behind two of its most popular features in the United States.

In an effort to cope with China’s increasingly pervasive Internet controls, Google Inc. said Tuesday that it would introduce a search engine here this week that excludes e-mail messages and creating blogs.

Google officials said the new search engine, Google.cn, was created partly as a way to avoid potential legal conflicts with the Chinese government, which has become much more sophisticated at policing and monitoring material appearing on the Internet.

Web sites have exploded in popularity in a country eager for freer flow of information. But Web portals and search engines trying to win Chinese users face a significant balancing act: They do not want to flout government rules and guidelines that restrict the spread of sensitive content, but they want to attract users with interesting

content.

One result has been that search engines and Web portals have censored their sites by themselves and cooperated with Chinese authorities. Indeed, the move to create a new site comes after Google itself as well as Yahoo and Microsoft have come under scrutiny over the last few years for cooperating with the Chinese government to censor or block online content.

Currently, people in China use Google by accessing its global engine, Google.com. But industry experts say the problem is that the site is often not accessible from inside China, possibly because it is blocked by Chinese authorities culling what is deemed to be sensitive or illegal information.

Google’s new Chinese platform, which will not allow users to create personal links with Google e-mail or blog sites, will comply with Chinese law and censor information deemed inappropriate or illegal by the Chinese authorities. This approach might help the company navigate the legal thickets that competitors have encountered in China.

Foreign companies say they must

abide by Chinese laws and pass personal information about users on to the Chinese government. In one case two years ago, Yahoo provided information that helped the government convict a Chinese journalist sentenced to 10 years in prison for leaking state secrets to a foreign Web site.

The challenge, though, is also trying to attract Chinese users to a censored engine. Google officials conceded that the company was struggling to balance the need to bolster its presence in the huge China market with the increasingly stringent regulations that govern Internet use here.

“Google is mindful that governments around the world impose restriction on access to information,” a senior executive wrote in a response. “In order to operate from China, we have removed some content from the search results available on Google.cn, in response to local law, regulation or policy. While removing search results is inconsistent with Google’s mission, providing no information (or a heavily degraded user experience that amounts to no information) is more inconsistent with our mission.”

In Article, Doctors Back Ban On Gifts From Drug Makers

By Gardiner Harris

THE NEW YORK TIMES

The gifts, drugs and classes that makers of pharmaceuticals and medical devices routinely give doctors undermine medical care, hurt patients and should be banned, a group of influential doctors say in Wednesday’s issue of *The Journal of the American Medical Association*.

Medical schools and teaching hospitals should be the first to establish a comprehensive ban, the group writes. But the authors argue that all doctors should eventually follow suit.

Broadly adopted, the recommendations would transform doctors’ day-to-day lives and shut off the focus of drugmakers’ biggest expenditures. But Dr. David Blumenthal, an author of the article, said it was “not very likely” that many in medicine would listen to the group.

“I’m not very optimistic,” said Blumenthal, a professor at Harvard Medical School who, like many of the article’s 10 other authors, has studied conflicts of interest in medicine for years.

Federal law forbids companies from paying doctors to prescribe drugs or devices, but gifts and consulting arrangements are almost entirely unregulated. Voluntary professional guidelines suggest that doctors refuse gifts of greater than “modest” value. Sanctions against doctors who accept gifts of great value are extremely rare.

CBS, Warner to Form New Network From UPN and WB Programming

By Bill Carter

THE NEW YORK TIMES

Two small television networks became a large one Tuesday when CBS and the Warner Brothers Entertainment unit of Time Warner joined forces to form a new, youth-oriented network out of the programs on UPN and WB.

The new venture, called CW, will take the best shows from UPN and WB, each of which has struggled to turn a profit.

The move underscored the expanding power in the television industry of the CBS chairman, Leslie Moonves, just a few weeks into his tenure atop a stand-alone media company. He will now oversee not only CBS, the most-watched of the broadcast networks, but also an enhanced part-time network aimed at viewers under 35 years old — the audience that CBS reaches least well.

CBS only recently split from the cable half of the Viacom media group and has already found a new partner with a strong connection to younger audiences.

The move comes at a time when networks are experimenting with an array of ways to reach viewers, from DVDs to downloads to computers and iPods, for distribution of their shows — businesses disproportionately used by younger consumers.

Moonves has increasingly emphasized CBS’ role as content provider, saying that no matter how television programs reach homes, the company intends to be a supplier. But the only kind of content that consumers are likely to pay a fee to acquire is hit programs, and several executives on both sides of the new venture said the combination of programming efforts would greatly increase the opportunity to create hits.

Saddam Trial is Postponed

By Robert F. Worth

THE NEW YORK TIMES

BAGHDAD

The trial of Saddam Hussein and seven co-defendants was abruptly postponed Tuesday, the latest twist in a legal process that has been plagued by unruliness and accusations of political influence.

A court official announced several hours after the trial was to resume that several witnesses had failed to appear, news agencies said.

But the Associated Press reported that two of the five judges hearing the case said the postponement was because of disagreements over the choice of a new chief judge.

On Monday, Raouf Rasheed Abdel Rahman, 67, a Kurd, had been named to take over from Rizgar Muhammad Amin, who resigned two weeks ago, saying he was tired of criticism from high-level Iraqi officials who wanted him to be tougher with Hussein.

The appointment of Rahman came as a surprise, because another judge, Said al-Hammash, had been next in line to succeed Amin. But last week an Iraqi official petitioned the tribunal to bar Hammash, saying he was a former member of Saddam’s Baath Party. Hammash has denied it, and the office of Prime Minister Ibrahim Jaafari directed the tribunal to pay no attention to the petition.

The prospect of a political battle with the de-Baathification commission, which is charged with purging former high-level Baathists from public office and brought the accusation against Hammash, appears to have swayed the tribunal, which moved him to another chamber.

Daimler to Cut 6,000 White-Collar Jobs

By Carter Dougherty

THE NEW YORK TIMES

FRANKFURT, GERMANY

DaimlerChrysler said on Tuesday that it would eliminate 6,000 white-collar jobs, 20 percent of its administrative work force around the world, taking its cost-cutting drive beyond the factory floor.

The company said it would save \$1.8 billion a year after this and other streamlining efforts were completed by the end of 2008. Of the white-collar cuts, 30 percent would come from the management level.

“Over the last several years, we focused on our automotive business and started to streamline the core processes in our divisions,” Dieter Zetsche, the chief executive, said in a statement on Tuesday. “But to safeguard our future in this competitive global industry, we need to apply that same equation across all general and administrative functions.”

While declining to speculate where the cuts would occur, Zetsche said that the pool of employees affected was overwhelmingly in Germany, where the company is based. About 57 percent of the company’s white-collar employees are in Germany, with 25 percent in the United States and Canada, and the rest spread throughout the world, he said.

The move follows Ford Motor’s announcement on Monday that it would eliminate as many as 30,000 jobs over the next six years, and it further hardened Zetsche’s reputation as a cost-cutter.

OPINION

A Monetary Memory

Ruth Miller

By last spring, the Class of 2005 addressed a great student need with their choice of gift to the Institute — a student lounge in the old cashier’s office. The notion of a central social space was well-received, and details of the future space were printed on the front page of *The Tech*. This plan included a glass-etched memorial to the current dollar mural. People read and acknowledged the memorial, but somehow, the concept of replacing (and therefore removing the mural) didn’t quite click with anyone.

The dollar mural is a campus landmark, but it’s not a Stata, or a Simmons, or even a Kresge (which I imagine might have been revolutionary when it was built). The mural is eye-catching for its display of skill, level of detail, and sheer size, not for its ground-breaking originality. It’s a borrowed design, after all. Yet somehow, the mural is a spectacle for everyone passing by it on their first trip down the Infinite. And when Susan Hockfield became president, the mural’s temporary update served as an easy front-page picture for the campus and alumni newspapers.

What is even more impressive is that the mural was made by students. Sure, Frank Gehry can make a big impression on campus, but the dollar mural was painted by members of the Class of 1970. Some of the best pieces of MIT folklore are the ones that students created. Yes, MIT is making leaps and bounds in almost every field of scientific research, but there are more tangible aspects of MIT’s history that we can appreciate: every time we walk along Harvard Bridge with Mr. Smoot; when we walk across Killian after a hack on the Great Dome; when we walk along

the Infinite Corridor and see the dollar mural.

The original plans for the student lounge intended to memorialize the mural with a glass etching. The obvious questions seem to be: why memorialize something when that would require its destruction, and why not just leave it there? The idea of memorializing the mural is a nice gesture, but a glass etching wouldn’t convey the same impression as the image that’s there now. Sure, anyone can pay to have a dollar etched into glass, but ours is hand-painted, by students. It’s ironic that glass often symbolizes “cold,” because that’s exactly what an etching would be. A glass etching of a dollar would just be another attempt by MIT to make its campus more modern, but unlike the Stata Center or Simmons, this wouldn’t provide much needed office or living space — it would come at the cost of a piece of history. The mural represents more than the presence of a cashier’s office, which is all a glass etching could convey.

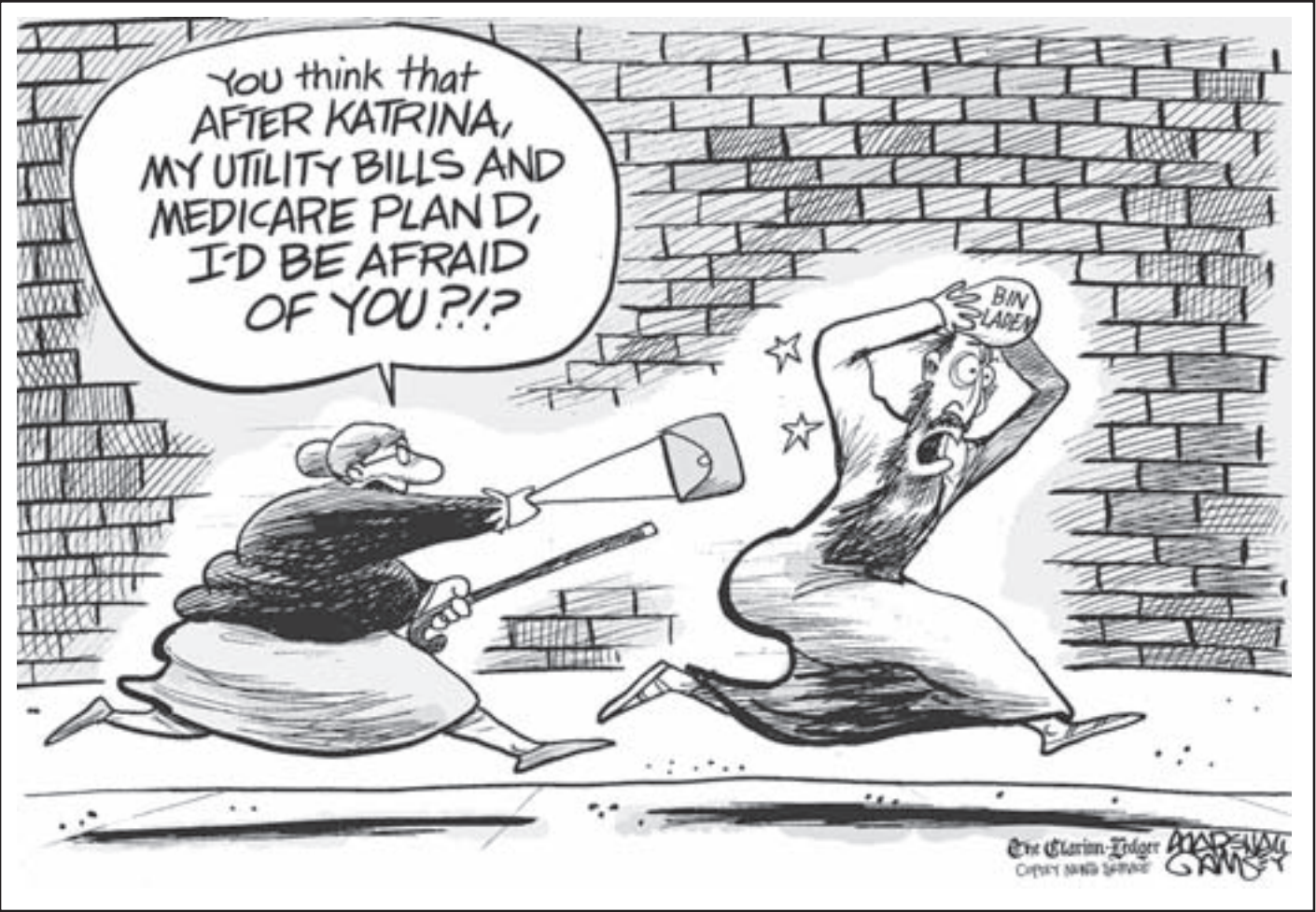
From an architectural standpoint, a glass wall in the Infinite does make some sense. But often, architects must work around the historic space that they are assigned. Sure, glass would let in more light, but how much light is going to come into the room from the Infinite Corridor? And while glass might make the space seem more inviting and social, there’s always the chance that a well-designed space will be inviting by itself.

It is possible that deep down, most students, undergraduate and graduate, think replacing the mural is a bad idea. Yet when the plans were announced last spring, there was little public outcry. Not until the late fall did one of my Undergraduate Association senators e-mail our dormitory looking for feedback, and even then, I don’t know what became of my comments.

It seems that the Committee for the Review of Space Planning thought students wouldn’t mind the mural’s removal, and perhaps they wouldn’t. But if they do, then the absolute silence on the issue is shocking. Do we, as students, not know how to display disapproval?

In 11.015 “Riots, Strikes, and Conspiracies,” you can get HASS-D and CI-H credit for learning about how a group of Columbia students with far too little homework and visions of a democratic society occupied several buildings for over a week in 1968. If you listen carefully, you can learn that MIT had its own riot the next year. And if you read old issues of *The Tech* from the 1970s, you can learn that students all over East and West Campus rioted over poor-quality food on mandatory dining plans and tuition hikes by lighting a trail of gas across Memorial Drive and throwing things at the cops from the top floors of Baker. I’m not saying this kind of behavior is appropriate, but it’s a stark contrast to a student body that doesn’t even blink at plans to remove a school landmark.

Fortunately, there are easier, more legal ways to create change. We all know how easy it is to get a flame war started on an e-mail discussion group, because it’s easy to write an e-mail while you’re sitting at your computer all day. Spam your UA senator. Spam the UA. Heck, spam *The Tech* (letters@tt.mit.edu). Spam the Committee for the Review of Space Planning. If you choose to write President Hockfield (hockfield@mit.edu), it might be best to do so respectfully. And if that doesn’t work, MIT students have woken up early once (or more likely stayed up really late) to meet construction workers at a site and protest its destruction. Maybe we could do it again.



Opinion Policy

Editorials are the official opinion of *The Tech*. They are written by the editorial board, which consists of the chairman, editor in chief, managing editor, opinion editors, a senior editor, and an opinion staffer.

Dissents are the opinions of signed members of the editorial board choosing to publish their disagreement with the editorial.

Letters to the editor, columns, and editorial cartoons are written by individuals and represent the opinion of the author, not necessarily that of the newspaper. Electronic submissions are encouraged and should be sent to letters@the-tech.mit.edu. Hard copy submissions should be addressed to *The Tech*, P.O. Box 397029, Cambridge, Mass. 02139-7029, or sent by interdepartmental mail to Room W20-483. All submissions are due by 4:30 p.m. two days before the date of publication.

Letters, columns, and cartoons must bear the authors’ signatures, addresses, and phone numbers. Unsigned letters will not be accepted. *The Tech* reserves the right to edit or condense letters; shorter letters will be given higher priority. Once submitted, all letters become property of *The Tech*, and will not be returned. *The Tech* makes no commitment to publish all the letters received.

Guest columns are opinion articles submitted by members of the MIT or local community and have the author’s name in italics. Columns without italics are written by *Tech* staff.

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Corrections

A Jan. 18 front-page article about admissions applications for MIT’s Class of 2010 incorrectly stated that the number of international students admitted early action had doubled from the previous year; in fact, international students are not eligible for early action admission. The same article incorrectly gave the maximum number of international students that MIT will admit to the Class of 2010; it is eight percent of the total number of applicants, not ten percent.

Because of an editing error, a Jan. 18 arts review of “The Producers” incorrectly rated the movie. It should have had 3.5 stars.



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Robotics, For the Rest of Us

Hector Hernandez

Recently, I attended a public talk by Professor Rodney Brooks, director of Computer Science and Artificial Intelligence Laboratory. The talk, titled “Space Exploration and Robotics,” was part of a new lecture series sponsored and held at the MIT Museum with support from the *Boston Globe*. Part of the MIT Museum’s plan to change its programming and image, the series is being broadcast as “saloon-style, early-evening conversations with scientists and engineers who are making the news that really matters.”

Although I was excited when I learned about it from the MIT web site, I wondered whether it would truly be an opportunity for discussion, or just another chance for an MIT professor to tout his own horn.

Even before the talk, the first thing that I noticed was the audience’s excitement as it waited. Members of the MIT and non-MIT communities intermingled, and conversations sputtered as individuals searched for common topics to discuss. By the time the talk began, expectations were running high.

The setting for the talk, the robotics gallery, could not have been a more ideal place for Brooks to share his personal views and expectations regarding the use of robots in space and in everyday life. Surrounded by the metallic creatures which are part of his life, Brooks shared his vision for the development of space exploration.

He painted a picture of autonomous robots preparing a landing site and habitat for humans to settle, and made sure to note both benefits and pitfalls of such exploration. Although he made clear the importance of robots, Brooks asserted his belief that their ultimate purpose was to assist humans in their exploration of space.

Brooks then moved on to the role of robotics on earth, explaining how our lives are being enhanced by new developments in robotic and sensor technologies. He explained how research in CSAIL and other areas is working toward developing robots better able to perform tasks outside of the manufacturing and office sector.

Following the talk, individuals broke off and formed groups to discuss and formulate questions, which Brooks answered informally but with attention and care.

We need more professors to take to the pulpit, or the soapbox, and with clear concise words explain to our audiences the science and engineering wonders we encounter every day.

At the conclusion of the evening, I was enthralled by the disposition and camaraderie of the audience. Here were people of all ages and walks of life sitting together having meaningful discussions about scientific advancements and potential effects on their lives. The genuine concern and excitement for the topics presented by Brooks made for a delightful and educational evening.

The MIT Museum has always tried to maintain a working relationship with the community, but it has not always been successful in attracting top scientific researchers to address the members of the greater community about how MIT research can change their lives. I felt a glimpse of hope as I saw the excited face of an eight year old as he examined a “spider” robot while learning about how these small mechanical beings play a role in exploration both on earth and in space.

If there is a chance for us to ignite an interest in science and engineering in this country, we need more programs like this one started at the MIT Museum. We need more professors to take to the pulpit, or the soapbox, and with clear concise words explain to our audiences the science and engineering wonders we encounter every day. Be sure to catch the next “Soap Box” on Feb. 21, when Professor Donald R. Sadoway discusses alternatives to hydrogen fuel. Previous talks can be viewed on the MIT Web site.

Soap Box Web site:
<http://web.mit.edu/museum/about/news/fuel-cell.html>

MITWorld Web site:
<http://mitworld.mit.edu/>

Krishna Gupta

Say Toda, Bibi!

as foreign and finance minister intermittently since then. Now, as a path to the peak of Israel’s political hierarchy opens up, Netanyahu may be well-positioned to return to his position atop the Knesset.

The problem with Netanyahu is that he may well reverse everything Sharon worked so hard recently to gain. Some critics have attacked the Gaza removal as a ploy by Sharon to further delay negotiations for the creation of a Palestinian state for years to come, hence destroying any real chance of peace in the region.

But at this point, who cares? Even if the execution of the Gaza evacuation carried with it hidden, sinister motives, it was crucial to keep the discussion flowing in the right direction. Now, given the compromise, the current leadership has the choice to embark on several paths — and some of them seem to lead to more peaceful times. Netanyahu is a hard-line politician, with little inclination to give an inch to the opposition, chiefly personified by the Palestinians.

The problem with Netanyahu is that he may well reverse everything Sharon worked so hard recently to gain.

Netanyahu has previously said, “If they give — they’ll get. If they don’t give — they won’t get.” Will he promote progress, or will he regrettably regress? I have my doubts.

Yet, I am not much in favor of Kadima coming to power. What has defined politics in the Middle East is the emergence of singular, brilliant leaders, be it David Ben-Gurion, Golda Meir, Yitzhak Rabin, Gamal Abdel Nasser, Anwar Sadat, or, for that matter, Ariel Sharon, among countless others. Ehud Olmert, the acting prime minister and Sharon’s successor in Kadima, doesn’t quite have the same power or personality to effectively lead the region into happier times.

The only ones who can really command the stage at this seminal moment are Amir Peretz of the Labour Party or, of course, Netanyahu

from Likud. With his extensive experience and ability to command respect from all parties, Netanyahu seems more qualified to take over the country. While Peretz is a superlative choice if the dynamics remained solely domestic, the addition of the international arena gives Netanyahu a clear advantage.

The burning question in Israeli politics now, however, is whether Kadima will be able to carry on the legacy of Sharon without the man himself. Currently, Kadima is gaining ground in polls; the latest numbers suggest that it will take anywhere from 42 to 44 seats in the 120 seat parliament, well ahead of the Labour and Likud parties.

But, the situation could be very delicately dependent on Sharon’s condition. Should Sharon be declared officially incapacitated, how will the public respond? Coupled with an energetic and sympathetic campaign from the opposition, this declaration might well prompt a loss of confidence in Kadima, and a Labour or Likud victory. Even though the polls currently favor Kadima, one must heed Big Ben’s words — “I always lose the election in the polls, and I always win it on election day.”

If he does win the March elections, unlikely at this stage, Netanyahu will still have to deal with the centrist Kadima, and to a lesser extent, Labour. Likud should not consider Sharon’s fall to be an opportunity to impose their hard-line stance on the Middle East; rather, they should take the chance to move forward in the peace process using the track Sharon has already laid. If Netanyahu does progress his predecessor’s policies, I’m confident that not only will the situation between Israel and Palestine improve, but also that his party will gain significant political capital for the years to come.

If, however, Netanyahu decides to revert to his uncompromising stance, we could easily witness a complete breakdown in law and order, particularly as the Palestinians are all-too-familiar with Benny. The choice could be in an MIT alum’s hands and I hope I can say that I rather like it that way.

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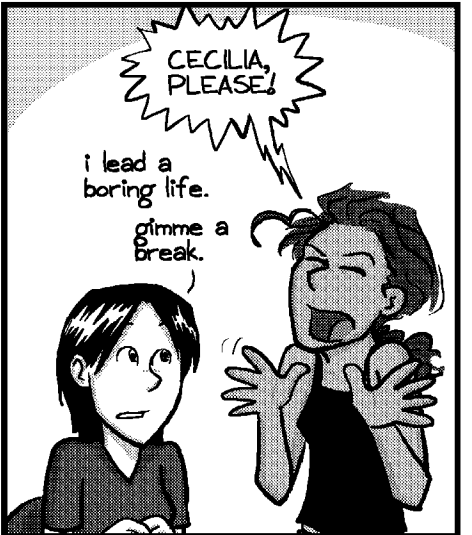
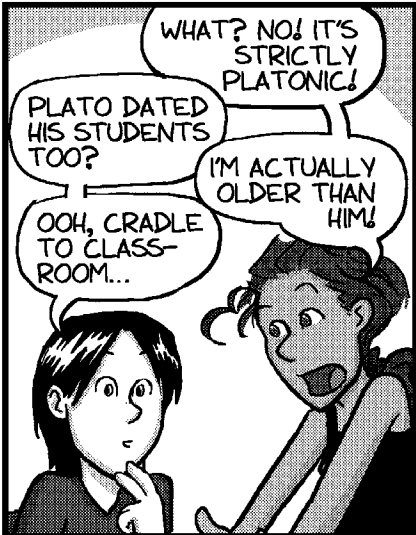
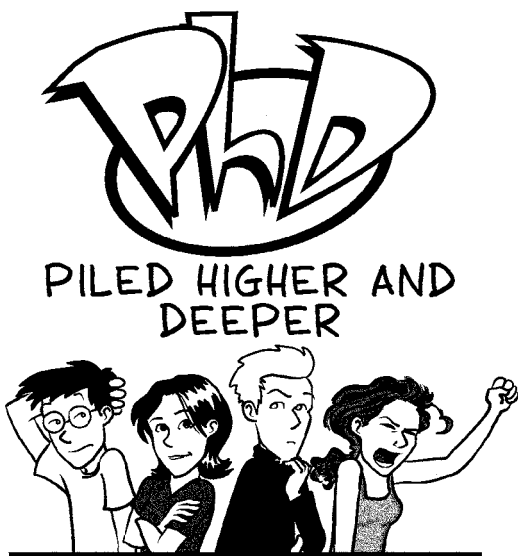
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PAGES

Trio

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by Emezie Okorafor



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Crossword Puzzle

Solution, page 15

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Instructions: Fill in the grid so that every column, row, and 3 by 3 grid contain exactly one of each of the digits 1 through 9.
Solution on page 15.

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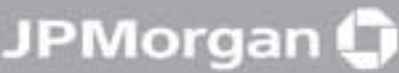
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ARTS

ART REVIEW

*Cubism Explained**Museum of Fine Arts Offers Simple, All-encompassing Exhibit*

By W. Victoria Lee

STAFF WRITER

Faces of Cubism
Museum of Fine Arts
Through April 16
465 Huntington Ave., Boston

Cubism is a word so familiar and yet so foreign. Is it something that has to do with Picasso? Yes. Is it an artistic movement? Not really. Is Matisse's work influenced by Cubism? That's possible — after all, he was friends with Picasso. What is Cubism exactly? Well, that you have to see for yourself at the exhibit, "Facets of Cubism," now on view at the Museum of Fine Arts. A small show, the entire exhibit only occupies one medium-sized gallery. But the facets of Cubism presented number more than six.

The artistic liberation exemplified by Paul

Cézanne and exotic aboriginal art from Africa and the South Pacific fueled the invention of Cubism. Cubism was the brainchild of Pablo Picasso and Georges Braque; it came into being at the dawn of the 20th century and subsequently became arguably the most popular "-ism" of art at the time. To detail the full account of the story of Cubism would be like the Cubist strokes — hard. Analytic Cubism, Synthetic Cubism: the types of Cubism and their influence can be difficult to elucidate. But the exhibit is well organized and does not dwell on artistic jargon, so anyone can follow the twists and turns of the Cubist tale with relative ease.

A series of Picasso's early works are placed in chronological order, showing the progression of his invention — from humans that look like humans to humans that look like, well, cubes. Not only did the Cubists fragment their subjects, but they also made the colors of their

palettes more earthy; the execution of their paintings became quite physical. Evidence of scratchy, not fluid, strokes is often visible on the canvases. People are also not the only subjects that are "cubified." Many everyday objects, like bowls and cups, did not escape the attention of the eager Cubists. The result is strange and at times chaotic indeed, but it also has an underlying stability and sense of equanimity. The tension of order and disorder is one key aspect of what makes the Cubist paintings so captivating.

Cubism, though, is not limited to paintings. The exploratory Cubists, who besides Picasso and Braque included Fernand Léger, Juan Gris, Jacques Lipchitz, Robert-Victor-Félix Delaunay, Jean Metzinger, Louis Marcoussis, and many others, ventured into other media, such as sculpture. Quite a few Cubist sculptures are displayed in the middle of the gallery alongside the

African and South Pacific masks which heavily influenced Cubism. The earthen features of the Cubist paintings and sculptures and the industrialized background against which they were formed endow the Cubists' work with a modern vernacular quality.

The exhibit also includes samples of Cubist books with illustrations of, you guessed it, Cubist drawings. One such work is Max Jacob's *Saint Matorel* with drawings by Picasso. The book is a quasi-autobiographical novel written shortly prior to his conversion from Judaism to Catholicism. What is Cubist writing, and what does Jacob's change of faith have to do with his Cubist book? Well, again, that's for you to find out. Take a hike down to the MFA this Independent Activities Period, and be prepared to immerse yourself in the Cubist world. Disorientation is a possibility, but 100 percent pleasure is guaranteed.

FILM REVIEW ★★★

*'Glory Road' Worth Traveling**Inspiring Sports Movie Inaccurate but Heartwarming*

By Brian Chase

STAFF WRITER

Glory Road
Directed by James Gartner
Written by Chris Cleveland and Bettina Gilois
Produced by Jerry Bruckheimer
Starring Josh Lucas, Derek Luke, Austin Nichols, Evan Jones, Emily Deschanel
Rated PG
Now playing

In sports movies, as in life, the important thing is often not the destination, but the journey. This is as true in "Glory Road," the Hollywood retelling of the 1966 Texas Western College basketball team. In this case, it's well known that Texas Western, a small school, played all black players against the all-white national power Kentucky in the 1966 finals and won. The win inspired a generation of black basketball players like Magic Johnson and Bob McAdoo, who went on to revolutionize the game. The movie itself suffers nothing from the audience knowing the ending in advance, because the real focus of the movie is on the players on the team, the racial obstacles they overcame, and how the journey changed them personally. Because of that focus, the movie is entertaining, funny, and well worth seeing.

The central figures of "Glory Road" are the coach of the team, Don Haskins (Josh Lucas) and the black players he recruits and runs to exhaustion. But the best moments of the movie are not the basketball games, but the social interactions the players have as they change from seven strangers and five leftover white players to a whole team. The best quality of the movie is that it is not afraid to show the black players as human, with their own prejudices and racial stereotypes. When some of the teammates first



BUENA VISTA PICTURES

Coach Don Haskins (Josh Lucas) creates an integrated championship team in "Glory Road."

see Hispanic people in El Paso (the site of Texas Western) one of them says "Now, to these guys you say Hola" with a hard H.

There are some excellent fish-out-of-water scenes, when the black players get drunk in a Hispanic bar or when the white teammates are invited to an overwhelmingly black party (which has a great example of bad white guy dancing). The funniest parts of the movie are the teasing and razzing that goes on during practices and outings, with teammates busting on each other. Chris Cleveland, the writer who adapted the movie from Don Haskins' autobiography and consultation with the real-life players, deserves credit for making dialogue both believable and entertaining; the cast completes the script by delivering their lines well.

The most dramatic themes in the movie are the personal changes and challenges that the players go through during the course of the season. Willie Cager (Damaine Radcliff) struggles with his desire to play basketball despite having hypertrophic cardiomyopathy, a heart condition that threatens his life. Nevil Shed (Al Shearer) learns gradually how to overcome his own self doubt and play with strength in both life and his post. Indeed, the whole team comes together in the face of racial hate, from trash, food, and spit being thrown on them, to getting beaten in restrooms, and worse. Even though each player only has a little screen time focused on his problems, the terrific acting makes it count, and the movie gives you a sense of how every one of the seven black players,

and a couple of their white teammates, grow during the season.

Unfortunately, though, a few problems keep the movie from being remarkable. One such error is the long litany of historical inaccuracies that the movie puts in for dramatic effect. For instance, Haskins did not win the championship until his fifth season at Texas Western, and the movie has him winning it in his first. Additionally, there were plenty of black players in college ball before Texas Western, although not in the southern leagues; the film glosses over this. In the final game, the movie has Texas Western trailing after the half, when Kentucky never regained the lead after halftime. And in the previous victory over Kansas, the movie overlooks that Kansas had three black players other than JoJo White, and that his famous shot where he stepped out of bounds was not the last shot of the game. One expects some of these inaccuracies in every Hollywood movie based on true events, but they do detract a little from the enjoyment.

The other failing of the movie is that the character of Don Haskins remains underdeveloped. Josh Lucas plays the same stern taskmaster throughout the entire movie, and almost never cracks a smile. True, the movie did have a whole team who needed to develop as characters, but the coach is also one of the most important people in the story. The most emotional scenes for Haskins are ones in which he doesn't talk: when he watches his son sleep or contemplates in the empty arena late at night. The movie would have done well to show Haskins as a more rounded figure.

But despite these shortcomings, "Glory Road" is an entertaining movie, and was well worth an hour and half of my life. I heartily recommend it for any moviegoer, basketball fan or otherwise.

FILM REVIEW ★★★½

*Convincing Political Journalism**Director Jarecki Empowers Righteous Anger*

By Beckett W. Sterner

STAFF WRITER

Why We Fight
Directed by Eugene Jarecki
Written by Eugene Jarecki
Rated PG-13
Now playing

The recent spate of movies as political journalism had a rough start with Michael Moore's "Fahrenheit 9/11." Mixing too little reality with his shots of partisanship, Moore's production veered dangerously close to a giant emotive shout, "Yay for the left!" Since then, any documentary that aims to make a point about American politics is automatically tainted as biased. Remarkably, "Why We Fight" achieves enough substance, depth, and sensitivity to legitimize the hope that good journalism can excel on the silver screen.

One of the biggest problems a documentary like "Why We Fight" or "9/11" faces is credibility. In print, whether it's *The Weekly Standard*, *The Nation*, or *The New York Times*, any individual writer will piggyback on the reputation of the paper and its editing process. When wading

into such hot-button, often irrational debates like the war on terror, the credibility of an argument — and every news story is an argument — rests on how much we trust the process that created it. Why you should believe director and writer Eugene Jarecki is rests mainly on two reasons: who he is, and the substance of his argument.

Jarecki is largely unknown to the public except for a previous, well-received documentary ("The Trials of Henry Kissinger", 2002). I won't try to evaluate his background here, except to note that he talks like the independent, open-minded person for whom you'd hope. Speaking with the BBC about a source in the documentary, he says, "Is she right? I don't really look for that. I look for people who say things that are arresting, who you may not necessarily agree with, but who you also can't just dismiss." To read the rest of the interview, go to <http://www.bbc.co.uk/bbc-four/documentaries/storyville/eugene-jarecki.shtml>.

As for the substance, Jarecki ties into a coherent narrative an impressive set of perspectives, key facts, and historical context. The movie features an NYPD cop who lost a son in 9/11, neoconservative leader William Kristol, a disaf-

fected Pentagon analyst, the pilots who fired the first salvo in the Iraq war, several former government military experts, and more. Perhaps most impressively, Jarecki overcomes the tendency to ignore history and puts America's militaristic leanings in the context of the industrialization of the military during World War II. He begins the film with Dwight Eisenhower's ominous warning against the growing "military-industrial complex."

Which brings me to the content of the movie — an attempt to disentangle the answer to why we fight from the smoke and mirrors of so many vested interests. It is here that I must enter my major caveat about this film, which is that vested interests can still have good arguments backing them up, and "Why We Fight" fails to convincingly engage with all of the substance of its opposing thesis. At some level, this is unfair because it is impossible to do any complicated topic full justice in 98 minutes, and Jarecki covers more than I expected possible.

Nonetheless, he paints a convincing portrait of how hidden, back-room deals turn the government into an oligarchy of elite interests — politicians make America the world's overwhelming

military power, they outsource production to private industry, private industry splurges on congressmen, and Congress asks no questions when the president goes to war. Jarecki does a subtler job of dealing with reality's complexities than my one-liner above, but he brings one point home clearly: it is simply false to claim that America only goes to war for freedom and democracy. (If you scoff at the idea that America fights only for its ideals, then it's worth asking why about 120 of the 150 regular people Jarecki interviewed said we fought for "freedom.") His thesis is hardly novel, but what matters is how he argues his point, and in that "Why We Fight" excels.

What you will perhaps find most frustrating about this movie is that it is primarily a negation, ripping the veil off the ugly truth of why America really goes to war. On the surface, "Why We Fight" offers no empowerment, no alternative answer to what exists now. In looking for an intellectual answer, however, one would miss what the film does offer: the empowerment of righteous anger. In challenging us to push more firmly for the truth, Jarecki has set the bar high, and I hope that others will raise it still higher.

FILM REVIEW ★★★½

Woody Allen Aces ‘Match Point’

Unusually Young, Sexy Flick Offers British Twist

By Kapil Amarnath
STAFF WRITER

Match Point
Directed by Woody Allen
Written by Woody Allen
Starring Brian Cox, Matthew Goode, Scarlett Johansson, Emily Mortimer, Jonathan Rhys Meyers, Penelope Wilson
Rated R
Now playing

I wouldn’t want Chris Wilton (Jonathan Rhys Meyers) to be my tennis coach. His forehand has poor form, all backswing and no follow-through. His grip doesn’t allow him to obtain the topspin required to become a great player. Fortunately, however, he’s just a fictional character in the movie “Match Point.” The latest from master writer/director Woody Allen is a model of cinematic form from the acting to the direction. It is one of the year’s best films.

The plot centers on Chris, a twentysomething who enjoys shopping at Ralph Lauren. He begins to coach pampered Brit Tom Hewitt (Matthew Goode), and the two hit it off after discovering their matching love for opera. Chris meets and marries Tom’s sister, Chloe (Emily Mortimer). There’s only one problem: Chris really wants to nail Tom’s hot American fiancée, Nola (Scarlett Johansson). Once he does, he can’t resist her, and he risks everything to keep her.

“Match Point” deviates from the usual Allen offering. It boasts young, sexy stars and is set in upper-class London instead of his beloved New York City. Plus, Allen (or an Allen-like character) doesn’t appear. The biggest surprise is that it’s a thriller, with each scene building unbearable tension.

Still, Allen’s trademarks are evident. He uses an operatic score to bring out the guilt, betrayal, and irony at play. He handles the camera much



DREAMWORKS DISTRIBUTION LLC

Tom Hewitt (Jonathan Rhys Meyers) plays a jilted fiancé in Woody Allen’s “Match Point.”

as he did in earlier films, reveling in the confines of a partially opened doorway as he did in “Annie Hall.”

Formerly known as “that guy who played Elvis” and “that guy in ‘Bend It Like Beckham,’”

Rhys Meyers has etched a name for himself with his strong performance, by exuding both cool and emotion. Johansson makes the most of her small role and will be the lead in “Scoop,” Allen’s second film in Britain, due out next year.

“Match Point” is yet another of Allen’s takes on the “moral neutrality” of the universe, simply moved across genre and the Atlantic Ocean. Just be careful if you see this: you may need to re-color your knuckles afterward.

ON THE SCREEN

— BY THE TECH ARTS STAFF —

- ★★★★: Excellent
- ★★★: Good
- ★★: Average
- ★: Poor

★★★★ **Brokeback Mountain**
Ang Lee’s gritty and realistic film has been called revolutionary for being a mainstream movie about cowboys who fall in love with each other, but the story is in truth incredibly simple. At its heart, “Brokeback” is a beautifully crafted film that tells a story strikingly similar to some of the oldest tales of love in our society. (Andrew Guerra)

★★★ **Casanova**
Set in 18th-century Venice, this romantic comedy is not only a chick flick, but the perfect date movie of the season. This story of finding true love via mistaken identities is rife with prettiness, and features some good acting. Heath Ledger as Casanova is surprisingly sympathetic, and Jeremy Irons deserves a half-star just for himself. Make sure you see this film with your favorite girl or boy. After all, Casanova wouldn’t want it any other way. (William Andrews)

★★★½ **The Chronicles of Narnia: The Lion, the Witch, and the Wardrobe**
C.S. Lewis wrote a story about the triumph of good over evil (and yes, the Second Coming and the importance of faith), and the loyalty of four brothers and sisters to each other and their friends. Lucy Pevensie steps through a wardrobe of fur coats and finds herself in Narnia, a magical land with talking animals and mythic beasts, and a White Witch who’s covered the land in eternal winter. But there’s no need to look for religious underpinnings when the fantasy easily stands alone. “Narnia” is a wonderful escape within an escape; like the old professor who owns the wardrobe, I can’t wait to go back. (Rosa Cao)

★★★½ **Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire**
The beginning of Harry Potter’s fourth year is punctuated by murder and hints of a dark plot that involves his own abduction at the hands of the most evil of wizards. Soon after arriving back at Hogwarts, Harry (Daniel Radcliffe) is shocked to find himself selected as a Triwizard Champion, competing in a perilous magical tournament. Director Mike Newell chooses from J. K. Rowling’s marvelous source material and creates an enormously satisfying film that is delightful in its dangers and thrills. Easily the best film of the series to date, “Goblet of Fire” captures the essence of the novel without being burdened by the need to fulfill every written detail. (Kevin Der)

★★ **King Kong**
After the success of the “Lord of the Rings” trilogy, Peter Jackson had a free pass to do any project he wanted, and he chose to retell the story of a big dumb ape and a blonde bimbo. Pretty cinematography was the highest expectation one could have for “Kong,” but with a narratively challenged script and unimaginative camerawork, the only beauty here was in Adrien Brody’s brooding eyes and droopy nose. (Nivair H. Gabriel)

★★★ **Memoirs of a Geisha**
A geisha is a woman who holds a powerful sexual allure by playing hardball in a game defined by men. The film, adapted from Arthur Golden’s novel, follows a girl named Chiyo (adult played by Ziyi Zhang), who is sold from her home in a fishing village to become a geisha in Kyoto. As one who captivates men’s hearts through grace and beauty, Chiyo lives her life as an ornament to the wealthy, but dreams of romantic love with the Chairman (Ken Watanabe). So idolized by Western culture, this struggle for romance is perhaps what makes a love story in the life a geisha such a fascinating yet foreign tale. (Beckett Sterner)

★★★½ **The Producers**
Mel Brooks’ first movie in 10 years features hilarious acting, excellent writing, clever song lyrics, and lots of unexpected jokes. For a lot of the time, however, it didn’t feel like a film. It didn’t feel like a Broadway show, either; it felt like a film trying to remind you it was once a show. Sure, it’s nice to give a nod to the film’s history, but if the set looks like a stage when you have movie resources at your disposal, that’s going a bit too far. (William Andrews)

★★★½ **The Squid and the Whale**
One part comedy, one part touching drama, and one part

gross-out, this film tells the tale of how two children choose between their parents as role models after their parents’ divorce. Of course, if your father (Jeff Daniels) is hooking up with his 20-year-old student and your mother (Laura Linney) can’t stop describing the list of affairs she’s had, choosing your preferred role model can be a challenge. The Berkman produce hilarious lines and moments, and there’s something glorious about how firmly they march into the model of a dystopian family. (Beckett Sterner)

★★½ **Syriana**
Writer and director Stephen Gaghan, who

penned “Traffic,” discusses the energy crisis and the war for oil in this new drama. Part of an ensemble cast, Bob Barnes (George Clooney) is a CIA operative in the Middle East who must protect U.S. interests in oil, but he starts to question his government’s motives. Though Gaghan presents a convincing, albeit pessimistic world view, he does not provide an artistic vision. Ultimately more enjoyment comes after the final reel, from thinking about the questions that the film raises. (Kapil Amarnath)

Compiled by Kevin Der, Jacqueline O’Connor, and Nivair H. Gabriel

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SPIDER-SENSE

Republicans Urge Scholarships For Math and Science Students

By Sam Dillon
THE NEW YORK TIMES

When Republican senators quietly tucked a major new student aid program into the 774-page budget bill last month, they not only approved a five-year, \$3.75 billion initiative. They also set up what could be an important shift in American education: for the first time the federal government will rate the academic rigor of the nation's 18,000 high schools.

The measure, backed by the Bush administration and expected to pass the House when it returns next month, would provide \$750 to \$1,300 grants to low-income college freshmen and sophomores who have completed "a rigorous secondary school program of study" and larger amounts to juniors and seniors majoring in math, science and other critical fields.

It leaves it to the secretary of education to define rigorous, giving her a new foothold in matters of high school curriculums.

Mindful of the delicate politics at

play when Washington expands its educational role into matters zealously guarded as local prerogatives, senior Department of Education officials said they would consult with governors and other groups in determining which high school programs would allow students to qualify for grants.

"I do not see this, at all, as an expansion of the federal role," Sally L. Stroup, an assistant secretary of education, said in an interview. Washington, she said, would not impose a curriculum, just judge programs of study outlined by states. "Our job is to make sure that those are valid standards and valid programs," she said. Furthermore, states and communities can decide on their own whether their students will compete for the grants. "We don't force people to do anything," Ms. Stroup said.

But Terry W. Hartle, a senior vice president at the American Council on Education, the nation's largest association of colleges and universities, said the new program "involves the federal government in curricular matters in a way that opens a new chapter in educational history."

"I'm very sympathetic to the goal of getting more students to take more math and science courses, but this particular plan has the potential to turn the Department of Education into a national school board," Mr. Hartle said.

Ms. Stroup and other department officials said they had not yet figured out how, if the program is approved, they would go about identifying which students to qualify from which high schools. The department would have \$790 million in new grant money to distribute to college-bound students by this fall, a tight timeline that Ms. Stroup said would force the department to postpone the rule-making process that usually accompanies new programs. Susan Aspey, a department spokeswoman, estimated that more than 500,000 students would receive grants.

Several prominent educators said they expected the legislation to unleash a scramble by high schools to gain recognition of their curricula as rigorous.

The Constitution outlines no role for the federal government in education, and local control of schools is a cornerstone of the American system. But Washington's role has grown since Congress began financing college studies for World War II veterans. Several laws increased federal aid to education, including the landmark National Defense Act of 1958, but specifically prohibited federal officials from assuming supervision or control over programs of instruction. And while President Bush's education law, No Child Left Behind, imposed mandatory testing, it allowed the states to choose their own tests.

Like the No Child Left Behind law, the new grants are largely an effort to take a Texas idea nationwide. The legislation is modeled on the Texas Scholars program, begun during Mr. Bush's governorship, which enlisted certain Texas high schools and encouraged their students to take a "rigorous course of study," defined to include four years of English; three and a half years of social studies; two years of foreign language; and a year each of algebra, geometry, advanced algebra, biology, chemistry and physics.

After Mr. Bush became president, his administration financed a Center for State Scholars, based in Austin, to spread a curriculum modeled on Texas Scholars nationwide. In the 2006 budget, he proposed supplemental Pell Grants for college freshmen and sophomores who had completed the "rigorous" curriculum outlined in the State Scholars initiative, in which some 300 school districts in 15 states are participating. A House bill closely reflected that administration proposal.

But the legislation evolved. Senator Bill Frist of Tennessee, the majority leader, responding to rising anxiety over America's economic competitiveness, sponsored legislation establishing new grants to college juniors and seniors majoring in math, science or engineering. In December, Republican lawmakers working with the administration grafted the House and Senate bills together, adding language requiring the secretary to recognize at least one rigorous high school program in each state. Democratic lawmakers said they were barely consulted.

"We were shut almost completely out of the process," said Representative George Miller of California, the ranking minority member of the House Committee on Education and the Workforce.

The new one-year grants, designed to supplement the broader, \$13 billion Pell Grant program, range from \$750 for low-income college freshmen and \$1,300 for sophomores to \$4,000 for juniors and seniors who are pursuing majors in the physical, life or computer sciences, mathematics, technology, engineering or certain foreign languages. Applicants must have a 3.0 grade point average to be eligible as sophomores, juniors and seniors.

The administration's original proposal would have been simple to administer. But under the proposal approved by the Senate, Department of Education officials would need to scrutinize high school courses of study and discuss curricular matters with local officials to a degree that Washington officials never have.

"We haven't actually sat down yet and decided how we're going to go about it," Ms. Stroup said.

Pell Grants have been based on financial need, but eligibility for the new grants is more complicated, with requirements changing twice as students advance through college. The requirement that students maintain a B average, for instance, will force the department to decide how to handle applicants attending institutions like Hampshire College and Sarah Lawrence College, which do not give letter or numeric grades. With little time before crucial decisions must be made, some educators said they were expecting considerable confusion.

"This will be like trying to land a 747 on an airstrip built for a single-engine plane," said Barmak Nassirian, associate executive director of the American Association of Collegiate Registrars and Admissions Officers. "And we're all going to have to fly in by the seat of our pants."

The department's most politically ticklish determinations, however, appear to be those involving which high school programs are rigorous.

Department officials said that in the 35 states that do not participate in the State Scholars initiative they hoped to find that governors or other authorities had established programs recognizing rigorous courses of study. The National Governors Association last year issued an "Action Agenda" that urged the authorities in every state to define a rigorous curriculum as a requisite for high school graduation, but their model included no recommendations for science or foreign languages. Dane Linn, director of the association's education division, said it was not clear whether states had moved to enact the agenda.

Some have developed home-grown programs that the department could easily recognize as rigorous. Indiana, for instance, has designated a challenging curriculum it calls the Core 40, and more than a dozen states, including New York, extend higher-rated diplomas to students who complete more difficult coursework. Virginia awards an "advanced studies high school diploma" to students who complete four years of English, math, science and history, three years of foreign language, and other requirements.

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Journals Consider Tests to Find Digital Modification of Photos

By Nicholas Wade
THE NEW YORK TIMES

Among the many temptations of the digital age, photo-manipulation has proved particularly troublesome for science, and scientific journals are beginning to respond.

Some journal editors are considering adopting a test, in use at *The Journal of Cell Biology*, that could have caught the concocted images of the human embryonic stem cells made by Dr. Hwang Woo Suk.

At *The Journal of Cell Biology*, the test has revealed extensive manipulation of photos. Since 2002, when the test was put in place, 25 percent of all accepted manuscripts have had one or more illustrations that were manipulated in ways that violate the journal's guidelines, said Michael Rossner of Rockefeller University, the executive editor. The editor of the journal, Ira Mellman of Yale, said that most cases were resolved when the authors provided originals. "In 1 percent of the cases we find authors have engaged in fraud," he said.

The two editors recognized the likelihood that images were being improperly manipulated when the journal required all illustrations to be submitted in digital form. While reformatting illustrations submitted in the wrong format, Dr. Rossner realized that some authors had yielded to the temptation of Photoshop's image-changing tools to misrepresent the original data.

In some instances, he found, authors would remove bands from a gel, a test for showing what proteins are present in an experiment. Sometimes a row of bands would be duplicated and presented as the controls for a second experiment. Sometimes the background would be cleaned up, with Photoshop's rubber stamp or clone stamp tool, to make it prettier.

Some authors would change the contrast in an image to eliminate traces of a diagnostic stain that showed up in places where there shouldn't be one. Others would take images of cells from different experiments and assemble them as if all were growing on the same plate.

To prohibit such manipulations, Dr. Rossner and Dr. Mellman published guidelines saying, in effect, that nothing should be done to any part of an illustration that did not affect all other parts equally. In other words, it is all right to adjust the brightness or color balance of the whole photo, but not to obscure, move or introduce an element.

They started checking illustrations in accepted manuscripts by

running them through Photoshop and adjusting the controls to see if new features appeared. This is the check that has shown a quarter of accepted manuscripts violate the journal's guidelines.

In the 1 percent of cases in which the manipulation is deemed fraudulent — a total of 14 papers so far — the paper is rejected. Revoking an accepted manuscript requires the agreement of four of the journal's officials. "In some cases we will even contact the author's institution and say, 'You should look into this because it was not kosher,'" Dr. Mellman said.

He and Dr. Rossner plan to add software tests being developed by Hani Farid, an applied mathematician at Dartmouth. With a grant from the Federal Bureau of Investigation, which is interested in ways of authenticating digital images presented in court, Dr. Farid is devising algorithms to detect alterations.

His work has attracted interest from many people, he said, including eBay customers concerned about the authenticity of images, people answering personal ads, paranormal researchers studying ghostly emanations and science editors.

For the latter, Dr. Farid is developing a package of algorithms designed to spot specific types of image manipulation. When researchers seek to remove an object from an image, such as a band from a gel, they often hide it with a patch of nearby background. This involves a duplication of material, which may be invisible to the naked eye but can be detected by mathematical analysis.

If an object is enlarged beyond the proper resolution, Photoshop may generate extra pixels. If the object is rotated, another set of pixels is generated in a characteristic pattern.

An object introduced from another photo may have a different angle of illumination. The human eye is largely indifferent to changes in lighting, Dr. Farid said, but conflicting sources of illumination in a single image can be detected by computer analysis and are a sign of manipulation.

"At the end of the day you need math," Dr. Farid said. He hopes to have a set of tools available soon for beta-testing by Dr. Rossner.

Journals depend heavily on expert reviewers to weed out papers of poor quality. But as the Hwang case showed again, reviewers can do only so much. The defined role of reviewers is not to check for concocted data but to test whether a paper's conclusions follow from the data presented.

The screening test addresses an issue reviewers cannot easily tackle, that of whether the presented data accurately reflect the real data. Because journal editors now have the ability to perform this sort of quality control, "they should do it," Dr. Rossner said.

The scientific community has not yet come to grips with the temptations of image manipulation, Dr. Mellman said, and he would like to see other journals adopt the image-screening system, even though it takes 30 minutes a paper. "We are a poor university press," he said, without the large revenue enjoyed by journals such as *Nature*, *Science* and *Cell*. "If they can't bear this cost, something must be dreadfully wrong with their business models," he said.

Science, in fact, has adopted *The Journal of Cell Biology's* guidelines and has just started to apply the image-screening test to its own manuscripts. "Something like this is probably inevitable for most journals," said Katrina Kelner, a deputy editor of *Science*.

She became interested as a quality control measure, not because of the concocted papers of Dr. Hwang, two of which *Science* published. Dr. Mellman says the system would have caught at least the second of Dr. Hwang's fabrications, since it "popped out like a sore thumb" under the image screening test.

But other editors are less enthusiastic. Emilie Marcus, editor of *Cell*, said that she was considering the system, but that she believed in principle that the ethics of presenting true data should be enforced in a scientist's training, not by journal editors.

The problem of manipulated images, she said, arises from a generation gap between older scientists who set the ethical standards but don't understand the possibilities of Photoshop and younger scientists who generate a paper's data. Because the whole scientific process is based on trust, Dr. Marcus said: "Why say, 'We trust you, but not in this one domain?' And I don't favor saying, 'We don't trust you in any.'"

Rather than having journal editors acting as enforcers, she said, it may be better to thrust responsibility back to scientists, requiring the senior author to sign off that the images conform to the journal's guidelines.

Those guidelines, in her view, should be framed on behalf of the whole scientific community by a group like the National Academy of Sciences, and not by the fiat of individual editors.



LIANG HONG—THE TECH
Professor Linn W. Hobbs explains the finer points of enjoying champagne last Thursday, January 19 in *Vino Veritas*, MIT's annual wine tasting class, now in its 25th year. During the last session students sampled a fine selection of champagne, sherry, dessert wine and port by candlelight.

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Some Student, Faculty Projects Face Obstacles or Opposition

iCampus, from Page 1

This year's student recipients of an iCampus grant include Walter D. Stiehl G, who has designed Huggable, a robotic companion that will provide pet therapy to those who do not have access to companion animals, according to the iCampus Web site and Stiehl's wiki.

Campus Tour Bot, created by Collin E. Johnson '07, may someday replace human tour guides because, according to Johnson's wiki, it will be capable of traversing indoor corridors and outdoor walkways of MIT.

Mohamed A. Haji's OpenAfrica will work in conjunction with MIT OpenCourseWare and iLabs, which provides online access to a remote laboratory for classes that, due to cost, space, and other reasons, do not include an on-site laboratory. Student teams working on OpenAfrica will be allowed to travel to three locations in Africa

with the goal of constructing OCV mirror sites, remote laboratories, and enabling high school students to take the SAT's and fill out college applications, said Paul Oka, co-chair of University Relations at Microsoft Research.

MIT students are not the only group to receive iCampus funding; faculty at the Institute can apply for iCampus grants. Among other projects, iLabs was created by Professor Steven R. Lerman '72 and Professor Jesús A. del Alamo and funded in two phases from 2000 to 2004.

Dr. Kimberly Koile is currently

being funded by iCampus for a project entitled "The Classroom Learning Partner," described by Oka as a Personal-Response System "on steroids." Koile hopes to upgrade PRS, a wireless polling system currently employed in the interactive freshmen TEAL (Technology Enabled Active Learning) physics classes, to a tablet-PC based format allowing dynamic and wireless submission of digital ink answers to in-class exercises, according to the iCampus Web site.

Although varied in scope and implementation, not all iCampus projects have enjoyed a welcoming embrace from the MIT community.

TEAL, an approach for teaching freshmen physics that stresses active learning through the use of networked computers and desktop experiments rather than a straight lecture format, has met with opposition in a number of forms. A petition was signed in 2003 by MIT students stating that TEAL does not provide the intellectual challenge and stimulation that should be expected from a course at MIT, and numerous student-led groups on the college networking Web site theFacebook decry the merits of the TEAL program.

Nevertheless, international support for TEAL continues to grow, with two TEAL classrooms already constructed at the Technion in Israel and at the National University in Taiwan, according to the iCampus Web site.

But some student projects for iCampus have had problems with sustainability.

In previous years iCampus student projects included Domeview, a series of monitors dispersed throughout the MIT campus to provide information about upcoming events and information pertinent to student life. LAMP, the Library Access Music Project, is currently available on MIT cable, stations 63-76, and provides free, legal, and efficient access to a wide variety of music. ShuttleTrack, a web-based system that uses GPS technology to track MIT SafeRide vans, is also an iCampus funded project.

Both LAMP and ShuttleTrack ran into trouble soon after their creation. Implemented in April 2003, ShuttleTrack was not sustained after its creators graduated. Samuel N. Korb G said last spring. Ilia Mirkin G and Korb repaired the site and it became functional again in April 2005, after being down since the summer of 2004.

In late 2003, LAMP's services went offline because its creators, one of whom is a senior editor for *The Tech*, were struggling to find a music supplier that allowed the purchase of music that could be broadcasted legally. It reopened months later in the fall of 2004 in a different form than the original design.

iCampus funding at MIT is scheduled to end in 2007 following the expiration of two-year grants given to MIT faculty in 2005. "Things are drastically different today than they were in 1999," said Oka. "The purpose of iCampus was to incubate ideas and move the state of the art forward, and I think we've done that."

This year's winners can be found on the iCampus Web site <http://icampus.mit.edu/>.

Scientists Leaving U.S. As Funding Dwindles

Funding, from Page 1

"If you have three NIH grants and you lose one, you tighten your belt a little bit. If you're junior faculty and you have one grant and you lose it, your career may be over," said Karen Antman, provost of the medical campus at Boston University, where about half of the school's 1,200 faculty members get NIH funding.

The United States still spends more money on scientific research than any other country; the amount for non-defense-related research and development has held steady since 2003 at about \$57 billion a year in inflation-adjusted dollars, said Kei Koizumi, director of the budget and policy program at the American Association for the Advancement of Science, a science advocacy group in Washington.

Science funding is somewhat cyclical. NIH saw its budget double between 1998 and 2003; it's now \$28.6 billion. But this year, Congress approved the first cut to NIH's budget since 1970, according to the science association.

The National Science Foundation, another flagship science research agency, received a modest increase to its \$5.6 billion budget. Because of inflation and other expenses, however, the agency has less research money in real terms than in the past few years, Koizumi said.

Many science advocates say the United States risks losing its competitive edge by backing down on funding at a time when China, India, and other countries are bulking up their science programs.

"If basic research is undercut, it will undercut the knowledge base that will drive industry in the future," said Tobin Smith, an analyst with the Association of American Universities in Washington. The association represents 62 major research institutions in the United States and Canada, including MIT, Harvard University, and Brandeis University.

Last year, two researchers turned down job offers from MIT's physics department and went to work instead in Europe, where funding is less of a struggle.

"It was quite striking," said Marc A. Kastner, who heads the depart-

ment. "It used to be that a position at MIT was the best in the world, and now people are turning us down."

For new researchers trying to break into the field, the availability of funding is crucial. For NIH grants, for example, only one out of five applications is funded, and the average age of a first award for a PhD is 42, compared with age 37 in 1980, according to NIH data.

Don Gibbons, a spokesman for Harvard Medical School, said he worries that a "domino effect" will occur when young people see peers a few years ahead of them in school getting turned down for postdoctoral positions, faculty jobs, and grants. Students may lose interest in research and choose another career path.

"Our concern is really generational," he said. "Are we going to lose a generation of the brightest scientists?"

To help young investigators get their first grants more quickly, the NIH encourages grant reviewers to give their applications "special consideration," and the agency has started a pilot program to speed up the review process. NIH officials say they value new investigators as innovators of the future.

Penny Beuning, a postdoctoral student in biology at MIT, will soon face the challenge of getting her first major research grant when she joins the faculty of Northeastern University's chemistry and chemical biology department in July. The school offered her start-up money, but Beuning will be expected to find her own funding fairly quickly.

"Generally, at least one research grant is required to get tenure," she said. "If you don't have one, it's nerve-racking."

Rebecca Rosengaus, an assistant biology professor at Northeastern University, won a \$503,000 NSF grant for researchers early in their careers, but it took her two tries to get it.

Before she snagged the grant, "I was worried sick," said Rosengaus, who studies the reproductive strategies and social behavior of termites. "A lot of your future depends on whether you can get funded. Every year you have to send a grant somewhere to secure continued funding."

Police Log

The following incidents were reported to the Cambridge and/or MIT Police between Jan. 9 and Jan. 20. This summary does not include incidents such as suspicious activity, false alarms, general service calls, or medical shuttles.

Jan. 9: Bldg. 8 (21 Rear Ames St.), larceny of musical instrument.

Jan. 11: Student Center (84 Mass. Ave.), larceny of building materials.

Jan. 14: Bldg. 7 (77 Mass. Ave.), 10:22 a.m., bike stolen.

Jan. 16: Student Center (84 Mass. Ave), trespass warning issued to shoplifter.

Jan. 17: Bldg. 14 (160 Memorial Dr.), 3rd floor, larceny of building materials.

Jan. 18: Bldg. 24 (60 Rear Vassar St.), larceny of building materials.

Jan. 20: Bldg. 56 (21 Rear Ames St.), 7:32 p.m., David Scrima, 45, of 150 E. 44th St., New York, arrested for trespassing, assault and battery on police officer, assault and battery with deadly weapon, and breaking and entering.

Compiled by Marjan Rafat with assistance from other members of the MIT Crime Club.

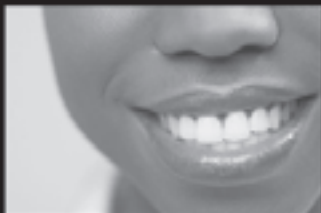
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Fewer Assaults In 2005

Assault, from Page 1

the medical staff that she had been injured playing sports. But according to the report, she went back to MIT Medical the next day and told MIT Police Sergeant Jamie G. DiGregorio about the incident because she was afraid of what Zhang might do.

Besides the three aggravated assaults that occurred, 11 simple assaults were also reported last year, bringing the total number of on-campus assaults reported last year to 14 and marking a decrease from past years. In each of the three previous years, 21 on-campus assaults were reported, according to the Safety, Security, and Crime Prevention Handbook published by the MIT Police.

Zhang's pre-trial hearing will take place on Jan. 27 at the Middlesex County Courthouse in Cambridge.

Solution to Crossword
from page 7

Q	U	I	R	T	A	B	E	L	G	A	P	E		
O	S	C	A	R	D	O	S	E	A	V	E	R		
M	E	E	S	E	D	U	N	E	T	I	T	O		
		P	L	A	S	T	E	R	B	O	A	R	D	
O	B	S		L	I	U			A	R	N	I	E	
L	I	Q	U	I	D	P	A	P	E	R				
D	O	U	G	S		P	E	D	E	S	T	A	L	
E	T	A	L		A	M	E	N	D		H	A	L	E
R	A	D	I	A	T	O	R		S	A	L	O	N	
			P	L	A	S	T	I	C	W	O	O	D	
B	R	A	E	S			A	K	A		N	F	L	
R	U	B	B	E	R	C	E	M	E	N	T			
U	N	D	O		E	R	M	A		D	O	R	I	S
N	O	U	N		B	A	I	L		A	T	O	L	L
O	N	L	Y		A	B	L	E		L	O	W	L	Y

Solution to Sudoku
from page 7

9	7	5	1	6	4	2	3	8
2	1	4	7	3	8	9	6	5
8	3	6	5	9	2	4	7	1
7	8	2	6	5	3	1	4	9
1	5	9	2	4	7	6	8	3
4	6	3	8	1	9	7	5	2
5	9	1	4	8	6	3	2	7
6	2	8	3	7	1	5	9	4
3	4	7	9	2	5	8	1	6



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UCLA Alum Withdraws Offer to Buy Lecture Tapes

By Cindy Chang
THE NEW YORK TIMES

A 24-year-old conservative alumnus who announced earlier this month that he planned to pay students at the University of California, Los Angeles, to tape-record the lectures of left-leaning professors backed down after U.C.L.A. officials informed him on Monday that he would be violating school policy.

The alumnus, Andrew Jones, said he abandoned the plan to save his student supporters from possible legal action by the university, even though he believed they would be engaged in a "newsgathering" effort protected

by the First Amendment.

Mr. Jones says he is confident that students will volunteer to tape lectures or take detailed notes in an effort to expose their professors as liberal partisans who do not tolerate dissent in their classrooms.

But a U.C.L.A. official said Monday that even without the monetary incentive, students who passed tapes of lectures to Mr. Jones would be in danger of sanctions by the university and possibly the professors who were recorded without permission.

The university sent Mr. Jones a letter last week stating that the taping of lectures for political purposes vio-

lated school policy and could be subject to claims of copyright infringement by professors.

"The only thing he's rescinded is the offer of money and not in any way the statement that students are encouraged to consult him," said Lawrence H. Lokman, assistant vice chancellor for university communications.

Responding to the university's statement, Mr. Jones said, "We will take whatever future action in consideration of U.C.L.A.'s regulations and in consideration of our and our students' First Amendment rights."

Mr. Jones started a nonprofit group called the Bruin Alumni Asso-

ciation to combat what his Web site terms "U.C.L.A.'s continued slide into political partisanship and indoctrination," enumerating a "Dirty Thirty" list of professors whose liberal leanings he considered egregious.

The plan to pay students for documenting what those professors said in their classrooms generated national news media attention last week and prompted accusations of "witch hunting" from opponents.

Mr. Jones, a 2003 U.C.L.A. political science graduate and former president of the campus Republican group, had offered students \$100 for tape recordings and lecture notes

from a full quarter, \$50 for just the handwritten notes and \$10 for course handouts.

At least three members of the Bruin Alumni Association's advisory board have resigned since Mr. Jones posted details about the plan on his Web site.

Opponents of the plan, which include some conservatives, said that while the monetary incentive was one of the most offensive aspects of the plan, its essential nature remained intact.

"He had gone over the line legally, but in terms of the repugnance, the sorts of things he said, the attempts to engage in character assassination and defaming people who have earned positions as tenured professors, that really hasn't changed," said Sondra Hale, a U.C.L.A. anthropology professor who is No. 6 on Mr. Jones's "Dirty Thirty" list.

RUGBY



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You & Us



Students From Tulane At Other Area Colleges Head Home for Spring

Tulane, from Page 1

admission; in the last two years, only about two percent of transfer applicants have been admitted compared to about 16 percent for freshman applicants, according to data available online from the Provost's office.

MIT was Harris' top college choice when he initially applied to college. When interviewed in November, Harris said that he was discussing the possibility of staying at MIT for the spring semester with Dean of Admissions Marilee Jones.

"I think they wanted to allow me to have some sort of stability, rather than bouncing me around to a different school every semester," Harris said in reference to MIT's decision to extend his special student status for another semester. "Even if that wasn't what they were thinking, they've certainly done that for me anyway."

He also speculated that MIT's decision was affected by Tulane's cancellation of almost all of its engineering majors, as well as his intention of transferring out of Tulane after his first year.

Elany declined to be interviewed for this article.

According to *The Chronicle of Higher Education*, several engineering departments will be eliminated in 2007, giving sophomores and juniors a chance to complete their

studies. Tulane freshmen will be encouraged to explore other majors, and those interested in transferring to other schools in the fall will be given \$2,000 from Tulane in relocation assistance.

The same article states that 88 percent of Tulane undergraduates were expected to return to campus last week for the beginning of the spring term.

Most Tulane students that were staying at neighboring Boston-area universities have returned to the New Orleans campus, but not always without a fight.

In early December, a small rally was held by representatives of the Harvard Undergraduate Council and eight displaced Tulane freshmen who attended Harvard University. According to *The Crimson*, Harvard's student newspaper, the students demanded that administrators allow the Tulane freshmen to apply for transfer admission to Harvard for the spring semester. All 25 Tulane students at Harvard returned to New Orleans, including the eight freshmen.

Boston University took in 320 Tulane undergraduates in September, who were granted BU student status for one semester only. As of mid-December, according to the BU student newspaper *The Daily Free Press*, only three visiting Tulane students had filed transfer applications to stay in the spring.

"I think they wanted to allow me to have some sort of stability, rather than bouncing me around to a different school every semester."
—Luke H. Harris '09

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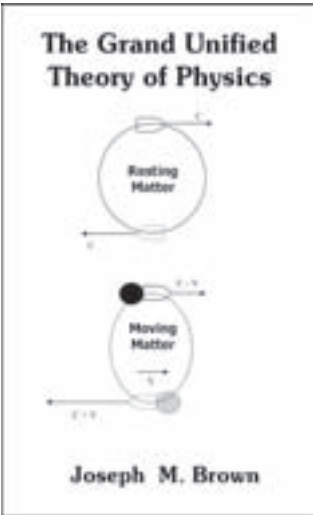
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Thinking of studying abroad? Have your questions answered by students who have!

Monday, January 30, 2006

2:30 - 4:30 PM

56-114

St. Michael's Defeats Women's Ice Hockey

Sports Shorts, from Page 20

MAC).

Yuan and Prange joined Kinna-man in double-figure scoring with 11 and 10 points, respectively. Margos-sian grabbed 10 boards and SooHoo dished out a game-high seven as-sists.

For Wheaton, Hickey totaled 13 points while Casey Sorbara and Kim McCormack each amassed five steals. Amy Johnson notched a game-high four blocks.

The next game for MIT will be on Thursday, Jan. 19 at 7 p.m. when Tech travels to UMass-Dartmouth.

Women's Ice Hockey

A late rally by MIT fell short as St. Michael's College emerged with a 5-3 win in Eastern College Athletic Conference (ECAC) East women's ice hockey action on Saturday.

The opening frame was a defensive battle: both goalies combined for 28 saves. St. Michael's (4-12-0, 3-8-0 ECAC East) struck first with an unassisted goal by Kelly Adams with 58 seconds remaining in the pe-riod. Within 13 seconds, the Purple Knights found the back of the net again when Melissa Gagne connect-ed on passes from Bourgeois and Michelle Miaskiewicz.

St. Michael's carried the momen-tum into the second period as Shan-non Murphy recorded her first goal

of the season by converting a feed from Leslie Pomponi.

MIT finally scored midway through the period when the Purple Knights were assessed three pen-alties in a span of 1:16. Freshman Stephanie V. Brenman's shot slid in-side the left post at the 12:42 mark after being set up by Catherine G. Harding '09 and Sara E. John '09. Bourgeois notched what proved to be the game-winning goal less than five minutes later by connecting on a pass from Marissa Deegan.

Brenman recorded the first of her two points in the final frame when she converted a feed from Mary P. Harding '07 after 5:16 expired. She then set up Amanda P. Hunter '07 10 minutes later, bringing the Engineers (0-10-0, 0-7-0 ECAC East) within one (4-3). St. Michael's closed the scoring with 1:03 left to play when Molly Dever found Murphy.

All of the Engineers' scoring came from power plays. Brenman lead the way with two goals. Shannon Mur-phy paced the Purple Knights with two goals while Gabrielle Bourgeois contributed one goal and one assist.

In net, Sally W. Simpson '09 col-lected 28 saves for Tech. Melanie Cullen posted her first win of the season as she made 47 stops.

MIT will host the UMass-Am-herst club team in exhibition action on Friday, Jan. 27 and Saturday, Jan. 28.

Men's Track Places Second in Williams Meet



The MIT men's track team placed second of four teams at a meet hosted by Williams College this past Saturday, Jan. 21.

(top) Coaches speak to the team after the conclusion of the meet.

(bottom) Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute junior Jake Rankinen (No. 3) overtakes Christopher Wong '08 (No. 5) on the finishing stretch of the 3000-meter run, beating him by 2 hundredths of a second.

Photography by Omari Stephens



Freshman Bradley H. Gampel (No. 10) attempts to pass across the key guarded by Clark University's Dominique Beck (No. 23) and Godfrey Duncan (No. 33). The Engineers won 62-54 against the Cougars on Jan. 17, placing them at the top of the NEWMAC standings.

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SPORTS

MIT Volleyball Starts '06 With 2-1 Record

By Paul Dill
TEAM COACH

The MIT men's volleyball team opened its 2006 campaign by defeating Mount Ida College 30-15, 30-22, 30-14, and Elms College 30-17, 30-13, 30-21 in North Eastern Collegiate Volleyball Association (NECVA) action.

Against Mount Ida, the Engineers controlled the match from start to finish and were never in any danger of losing any of the three games. Praveen Pamidimukkala '08 paced the Engineers with 12 kills while recording a hitting percentage of .611 in addition to 10 digs.

In his collegiate debut, T. Scott Pollom '09 notched eight kills and a match-high three blocks along with a .636 hitting percentage. Robert G. Aspell '06 also had a fine hitting performance, tallying seven kills and a percentage of .583.

Ryan G. Dean '08 anchored the defense with 13 digs while Matthew Ng '08 totaled 12 digs. Jordan X. Wan '06 distributed 34 assists and earned three aces.

The match against Elms College was more of the same with MIT dominating the match to win 3-0. Eugene Jang '09 and Pamidimuk-

kala each tallied four aces for the match. Pamidimukkala also posted a team-high 13 kills while Dean totaled eight kills and 11 digs.

Pollom contributed three total blocks and Alexander L. Borschow '06 had a flawless hitting performance, recording five kills on five attempts. Wan distributed a match-high 31 assists.

In its final match of the week-end, MIT faced non-conference and nationally ranked Nazareth College. This was a tightly contested match going down to the fifth game to determine a winner. Unfortunately, after winning the first two games 30-27, 30-26, MIT lost the final three 20-30, 16-30, 15-17.

Pamidimukkala led MIT with 30 kills and Pollom notched 10 kills and five total blocks. Dean finished with a match-high 16 digs to go along with seven assists and two aces. Michelangelo A. Raimondi '06 also picked up two aces while Wan dished out 45 assists.

MIT is currently ranked 6th in the 34-team NECVA Conference and 15th nationally. The next home match for the squad is Thursday, Feb. 2 against Endicott College at 7 p.m. in Rockwell Cage.



Senior Jordan X. Wan '06 (No. 4) serves during the first period of MIT's season-opener win against Mount Ida College on Jan. 19. The Engineers won 30-15, 30-22, 30-14.

UPCOMING HOME EVENTS

- Thursday, Jan. 26, 2006
Varsity Women's Basketball vs. Lesley University
7 p.m., Rockwell Cage
- Friday, Jan. 27, 2006
Varsity Women's Ice Hockey vs. UMass-Amherst Club Team
7 p.m., Johnson Ice Rink
- Saturday, Jan. 28, 2006
Varsity Rifle Beanpot
8 a.m., MIT Rifle Range
Varsity Men's Swimming and Diving vs. Amherst College and Connecticut College
1 p.m., Zesiger Center
Varsity Women's Swimming and Diving vs. Amherst College and Connecticut College
1 p.m., Zesiger Center
Varsity Squash vs. Fordham University
2 p.m., Zesiger Center
Varsity Women's Ice Hockey vs. UMass-Amherst Club Team
3 p.m., Johnson Ice Rink
- Sunday, Jan. 29, 2006
Varsity Rifle Beanpot
8 a.m., MIT Rifle Range
- Tuesday, Jan. 31, 2006
Varsity Men's Basketball vs. Springfield College
6 p.m., Rockwell Cage
Varsity Women's Basketball vs. Babson College
8 p.m., Rockwell Cage

Women's Hoops Lose to Wheaton

By Mindy Brauer
DAPER ASSISTANT SPORTS INFORMATION DIRECTOR

Trailing Wheaton College by 14 points with 1:48 left to play, MIT outscored the Lyons, 16-7, but could not

Sports Shorts

overcome the deficit, resulting in a 65-60 loss in New England

Women's and Men's Athletic Conference (NEWMAC) women's basketball action on Tuesday.

The first half was a tightly fought battle which featured three ties and three lead changes. A lay-up by Tech's Kimberly E. SooHoo '08 was answered by a trey from Krystin Hickey. SooHoo then set up Clara J. Yuan '09 for a three-pointer, giving MIT its last lead of the game, but Hickey quickly answered with a lay-up.

Wheaton's advantage eventually grew to six points on two occasions, but the Engineers remained within striking distance, tying the game at 21 with 6:03 remaining in the half. The Lyons tacked on five more points, before Tech came within one (26-25) with 34 seconds left on the clock. A three-point play by Aitchison gave Wheaton a 29-25 edge at the intermission.

Aitchison opened the scoring in the second half with a three-pointer, which was answered by a trey from Yuan. Hickey then sank her second shot from behind the arc. On the ensuing possession, Christa M. Margossian '07 set up Sharon M. Prange '07 for a lay-up, bringing the score to 35-30 after three minutes had expired.

While the Engineers got to within three (37-34) at the 16:09 mark, Wheaton went on to outscore MIT, 20-10 over the next 14 minutes to establish its largest lead of the game (58-44). But the Engineers held the Lyons without a field goal during the



Clara J. Yuan '09 (No. 15) makes a shot from behind the arc during MIT's 60-65 loss to Wheaton College on Jan. 17.

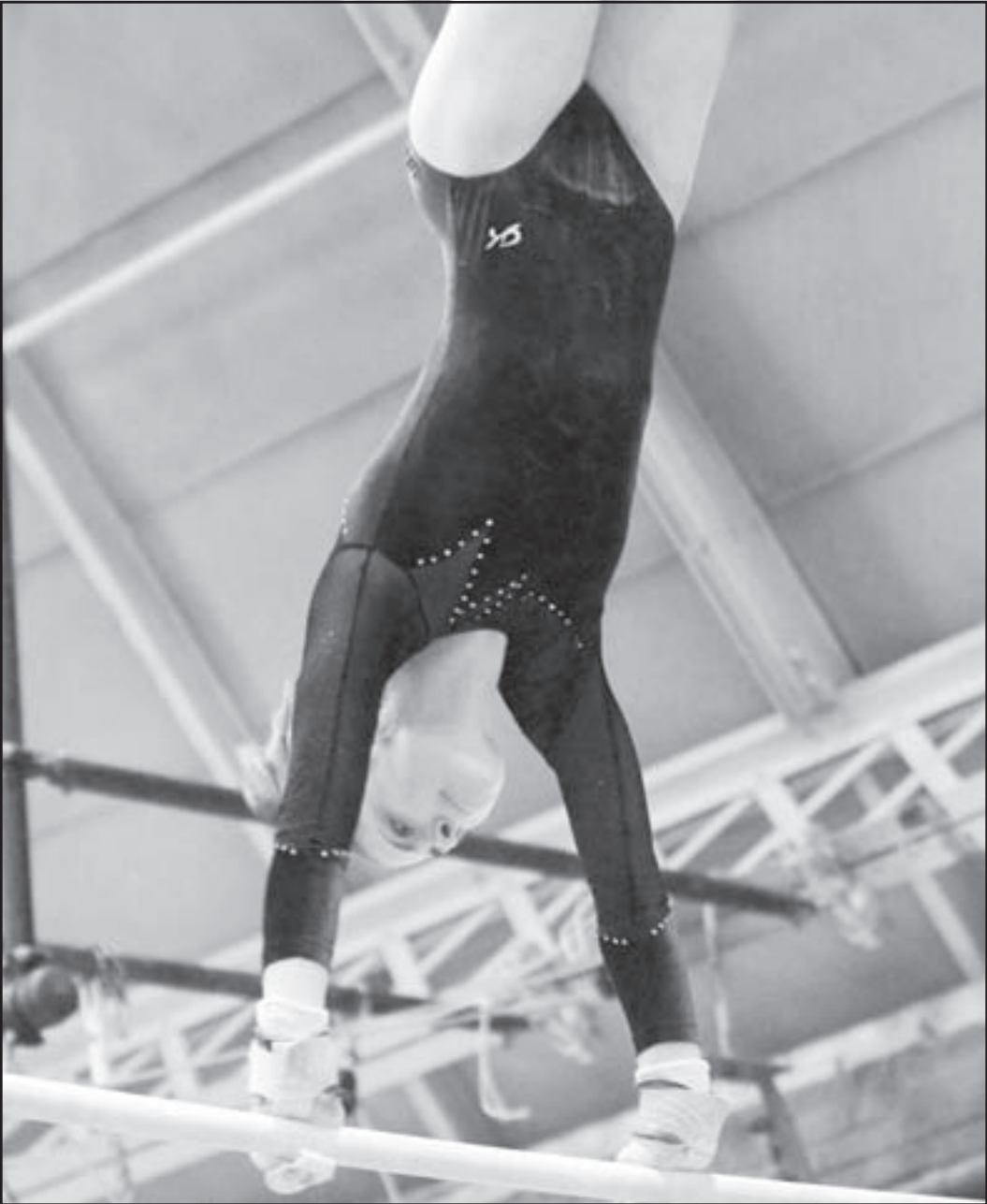
final 3:17, thanks to some key substitutions.

At the same time, a pair of free throws and a trey from Yuan sparked Tech's late rally. Karen A. Kinnaman '06 sank a lay-up, a three-point play, and drained a three-pointer around two made shots from the charity stripe by Bri Smith. After falling short in two consecutive trips to the free-throw line, Brandee Williams-Epes made both of her foul shots to extend the lead to eight (65-57) with

26 seconds remaining in regulation. SooHoo closed the scoring by sinking a shot near mid-court as time expired.

Kinnaman notched her second double-double of the year with 19 points and a game-high 17 rebounds for the Engineers (3-8, 0-4 NEWMAC). Becky Aitchison led all scorers with 20 points and collected 12 boards for the Lyons (7-7, 1-4 NEW-

Sports Shorts, Page 19



Alison M. Barnard '09 competes on the bars during MIT's loss against Ithaca College and the University of Bridgeport on Jan. 21.